State-commerce law
At the opening of the session the Speaker announced the following members had been relieved from service on the designated ttees at their own request: Mr. Hicks, from the committee on levees and improvements of the Mississippi river; Mr. Pate, from the committee on military affairs; Mr. Sibley, from the committee itures in the Navy Department, and Mr. Wheeler, from the committee on mili-tary affairs. He also announced the fol-Wheeler, ways and means; Mr. Sibley, propriations; Mr. Harrison, judiciary; Mr. Tate, naval affairs; Mr. Little, Indian affairs; Mr. Hicks, public buildings; Mr. Tracey, merchant marine and fisheries; Mr. romwell, railways and canals; Mr. Harter, private land claims; Mr. Robertson library; Mr. Sorg, military affairs; Mr. Bromwell, expenditures in State Department; Mr. Griffin, militia; Mr. Ogden, evees and improvements of the Mississippi river; Mr. Moore, militia; Mr. Beckner, ex-penditures in the Treasury Department; Mr. Coffin, mileage; Mr. Henry, expendi-tures in the Postoffice Department and pensions; Mr. Ogden, expenditures in the Postoffice Department; Mr. Coffin, private land claims; Mr. Griffin, arid lands, and dr. Moore, expenditures on public build-

Mr. Livingston, from the committee on appropriations, reported the fortifications appropriations bill and gave notice that he would call it up as soon as the pooling bill was disposed of, and Mr. O'Neill, of Massasetts, reported the pension appropria-

In the morning hour Mr. McRae called the bill to protect forest reservations which was under discussion several days during the last session, but by agreement it went over until to-morrow. Consideration of the railroad pooling bill was resumed under the special order adopted yesterday. Mr. Cooper, of Florida, a

er of the commerce committee, declared the bill had four important features. It authorized and legalized railroad pooling, and in doing so it gave an extra grant of power to all the railroads of the country; t provided amendments to the procedure on of the present law in prescribin rules of evidence a good feature); it changed wholly the criminal liability for discriminating rates, and, lastly, it changed the remedies for causes of action. While he doubted the advisability of granting r powers to railroads, he was willing agree if such pooling should be allowed should be under the direct control of a itute to meet his objections to the bill Cooper quoted from a speech made by W. R. Morrison, president of the Inerstate-commerce Commission, in which the latter opposed the pooling feature of the bill until the commission was allowed absolute control of the conditions of pool-

Henderson, of Iowa, asked if the fac that the small shippers under a pooling system would be able to get the advantages of the low rates now given big shippers would not justify the passage of a law

Mr. Cooper replied that that was the only vote to authorize pooling, but he would not do so unless safeguards and restrictions not contained in this bill were provided to prevent the abuse of this propose I enlargeit of the chartered powers of the rail

Mr. Cooper concluded at the end of two hours, and was followed by Mr. Gresham, who believed the bill should become a law as framed with the clause giving appellate jurisdiction to the courts incorporated in t, because as soon as a move was made to revoke a pooling order for alleged discrimi-nation it immediately became a judicia uestion which the courts should settle. coads to cut rates and squeeze the smalle ones, and if the present system continued all railroads of the country would at no great distant time be controlled by a few Mr. Morse spoke in support of the bill

and Mr. Daniels followed in opposition. At the House, at 4:55 p. m., adjourned until

OBITUARY.

A. J. Campbell, a New York Congressman-Eleci.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.-Congressman-elect A. J. Campbell, of the Tenth district, died to-day. It is probable that Gen. Daniel Sickels, the present Congressman, who was defeated by Mr. Campbell in the recent election by a very narrow margin, will again be a candidate at the special election.

Mr. Campbell was sixty-six years old.

Other Deaths. GENEVA, Ill., Dec. 6.-William Conant the venerable Mayor of this city, was found dead in his bed to-day. His death is supposed to have been caused by heart disease. He was eighty years old, a promnent early settler and a member of a well-known Brandon (Vt.) family. FOND DU LAC, Wis., Dec. 6.-Mark Rob

ert Harrison, the celebrated artist, died at his home to-day, aged seventy-six. In 1888 Mr. Harrison painted "The Death of Abel," which attracted much attention DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 6.-Capt. John Pridgeon, the millionaire capitalist and vessel owner, died at his residence in this city to-day, aged sixty-six.

Movements of Steamers.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 6.-The American line steamer Paris, from New York, went nd off the company's dock extension ng a dense fog last night. She was floated on the next high tide. The passen-gers and mails were landed by tenders. The Paris sailed from New York Nov. 23 and arrived at Southampton at 9:50 last

LONDON, Dec. 6.-Arrived: Massachu-III NEW TOPK. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6 -- Arrived: Britannic, from New York. NEW YORK, Dec. 6 .- Arrived: Trave, NAPLES, Dec. 6 .- Arrived: Werra, from New York.

May Assess Stockholders.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 .- President Crane, of the plundered Shoe and Leather Bank, to-day received a letter from Controller of the Currency Eckels granting the request of the directors of the Shoe and Leather Bank that they be permitted to levy an assessment of 25 per cent. on the common stock of the bank, so as to restore the capital and surplus wiped out by bookkeeper Seely's \$354,000 defalcation. The Controller's comcation is brief and in strict legal form, ut comment on the causes leading up

Fourneil Seven Points Ahead. NEW YORK, Dec. 6 .- At the end of the fourth night's play, Fourneil leads Gallagher by seven points, the total score standing: Fourniel, 657; Gallagher, 643. Forty-seven innings were played to-night, in which Fourniel scored 199 and Gallagher 143. This won the game for the French-man. Best breaks: Galiagher, 12; Fourniel 32, 18. Fourneil's average was 4 11-47 and

Gallagher's, 3 2-47. Failure of a Car Company. NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 6.-J. W. Wheeler. a, was to-day appointed receiver the J. W. Fowler Car Company, of zabethport. According to the statement d, the assets are about \$128,000, while the

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.



abilities are \$130,000.

NATIONAL Tube Works. WROUGHT-IRON PIPE Gas, Steam and Water

Boiler Tubes, Cast and Maileable Iron Fittings (black and galvanized), Valves, Stop Cocks, Engine rimmings, Seam Gauzes, Pipe Tongs, Pipe Cutters, Vises, Screw Plates and Dies, Wrenches, Steam Traps, Fumps, Kitchen Sinks, Hose, Belting, Babbit Metal, Solder, White and Colored Wiping Waste, and all other Supplies used in con action with used in con ection with am and Water. Natral Gas Supplies a specialty.
team-heating Apparatus for
mblis Buildings, Storerooms,
fills, Shops, Factories, Laun-Cut and hread to order y size Wrought-iron Pipe, m winch to 12 inches diam-

Knight & Jillson S BENESTLANIA B.S.

\$10.500

THE SAVINGS OF A SCHOOLMISTRESS VANISHED IN AN INSTANT.

Josephine Brand, of Lawrenceburg, Loses Her Fortune-More Coal Mining Trouble Coming.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 6.-Miss Josephine Brand, of Lawrenceburg, Ind., was robbed of \$10,000 in cash on the streets of Cincinnati just about dark to-night. Miss Brand is a teacher at Lawrenceburg, Ind., and by her savings for many years, added to the inheritance from her father, she accumulated quite a sum, which was increased by a fortunate investment in bonds, which President Hunter, of a Lawrenceburk bank made for her. Recently she sold these bonds and put the cash proceeds of them in the Central Trust and Safe Deposit Company, on Fourth street, in this city Desiring to have the money reinvested, she drew it from her box in the Safe Deposit company late this afternoon. She put in three rolls, one of \$6,000 in rather small bills, one of \$4,000, mostly in \$100 bills and one of about \$500. These rolls she put in a black satin hand-satchel, with a leather bottom, and went on Fourth street to catch a 5-o'clock train at the Central depot. A Fourth street and Central avenue, in throng of people, some one came behind her, seized her satchel, jerked it off her arm, pushed her violently forward and escaped in the crowd and darkness without leaving a clew be hind. The police have absolutely nothing to work on. They think it was a random grab of a hungry tramp who was not at all aware of the richness of his steal. Miss Brand diverted public attention from the thief by screaming and fainting. She was carried to the nearest drug store, and late to-night was sent to Lawrenceburg in a state of nervous prostration. She never once saw the thief and can give no description whatever on which the police may work.

ANOTHER CUT IN PROSPECT. Indiana Coal Operators Want a New Scale of Wages. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 6.-The Indiana Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers of the State will send delegations to the arbitration conference to be held in Columbus next Monday The conference has been asked for by the operators in the Pittsburg district, who say that twelve operators in their district are paying less than the scale agreed on June 12, when the big strike came to an end. In that agreement it was stipulated that the scales in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois should be in effect so long as the scale for the Pittsburg district was generally observed. The Ohio and Indiana operators will ask for a proportionate reduction should one be agreed on for the Pittsburg district.

MONSTER OIL WELL. One in Jay County Flows 2,520 Barrels a Day.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. PORTLAND, Ind., Dec. 6.-The largest oil well yet found in this State was just drilled in on the Grissell farm, in Penn township, this county. The Ohio company reports that it flowed yesterday 2,520 bar-rels, bringing the owners the first day \$1,-200. The production of the Jay county field is increasing every day.

Will Case Settled for \$50,000. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LA PORTE, Ind., Dec. 6 .- The celebrated contest over the will of the late John Hill, of this city, was settled out of court to-day by a compromise. Mr. Hill died about a year ago, leaving an estate valued at nearly one million dollars. In his wil two of his heirs, Mrs. William Cochrane and Miss Grace Woodward of Joliet, I daughter and granddaughter of Mr. Hi by a former wife, were ignored. Hon. V T. Malott, of Indianapolis, and W. J. Vogt of this city, were made executors, and sui was begun against them for a share in the estate. The suit has been postponed from term to term until to-day, when all parties met at the law office of Weir & Weir, in this city, and settled the matter, the contestants, it is said, receiving \$50,000 each.

Murderous Attack by a Convict. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 6.-Guard W. W. Stalling, of the State Prison South was attacked by William Flower, a lifetime convict, this morning, and struck over the head with an iron bar, inflicting a serious wound. The cut is several inches long The guard was taking an obstinate prisoner by the name of Raffert before the warden for some misdemeanor, when Flow-er, who is a cellmate of Raffert's, made the assault. Flower is a United States

Shot His Daughter for a Sparrow. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SEYMOUR, Ind., Dec. 6 .- Yesterday morn ing Mr. John Himler accidentally shot his eight-year-old daughter Rosa with a flo bert gun. Mr. Himler was shooting at En glish sparrows, and fired towards the grape arbor, in which his daughter was at play

Indiana Notes.

The ball was cut out of the calf of the leg

Henry Stone, aged sixty, was run over by a Lake Shore freight at Kendallville yesterday morning, and died shortly after-

Mrs. Josephine Bottorff, residing at Se lersburg, Clark county, was found dead in bed Wednesday evening. She was the wife of Henry Bottorff, a well-known farmer, At the annual meeting of the executive committee of the Universalist Church, a Pendleton, yesterday, it was decided to hold the next annual State convention in Munc.e. in August of next year.

The John A. Logan Post, No. 199, North Manchester, elected the following officers Wednesday night. Commander, Goodman; senior vice commander. Schoolcroft; junior vice commander Samuel Dunbar; quartermaster, B. F. Shilt Chaplain, Capt. E. M. Rager; officer of the day, W. W. Ream; officer of the guard Martin; master for three years, J. C. Elwood; representatives to State Encampment, R. A. Schoolcroft and Reuben Moyer; alternates, J. A. Clevenger and William

CHINA MEETS JAPAN'S WISH.

Will Send a Special Embassador to

Tokio to Sue for Peace. CHE FOO, Dec. 6.-The Tsung Li Yamen has decided to send a special embassador to Tokio, fully authorized to negotiate a treaty of peace. This is the result of an intimation from United States Minister Denby that he and the United States minister to Japan have prepared the way for direct

communication between China and Japan,

though the nature of the preliminary nego-

tiations are kept secret. Gresham Has Information. WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.-The Japanese

minister, Mr. Kurino, was among Secretary Gresham's callers to-day. He came in answer to a sumons from the Secretary, and there is reason to believe that some news bearing on the peace negotiations have been received. It is not possible to learn the exact nature of the visit, but it is believed that through the efforts of the American ministers a preliminary arrangement has been effected opening the way to a specific adjustment of terms of peace between duly accredited representatives of China and Japan which will include the fixing of the amount of indemnity and other details that could not properly be arranged in the preliminary negotiations

Missionaries Escape. LYONS, Dec. 6.-The Missions Catholiques has received a letter from Mgr. Mutel, addressed from Seout, the capital of Corea, announcing that all the French missionar.es in Corea, after great hardships, have succeeded in reaching Seoul. The letter adds

that all the Christian villages in Corea

numbers of native Christians have been

have been pillaged and burned, and that

massacred. Suicide of Goodman Barnett. CHICAGO. Dec. 6.—Gordman Barnett, for thirty-two years a member of the Chi-

to-night. Recent deaths in his family and business reverses were the cause of the Mr. Barnett was at one time comfortable circumstances, but had lately lost most of his wealth. He had three brothers. Henry Barnett, of this city, a wealthy insurance man; Jonas Barnett, of Boston, and Morris Barnett, of New York. The latter two brothers are tanners, and are both said to be millionaires.

DANGEROUS GAME

WASHINGTON'S CRIMINAL COURT MAY INVESTIGATE FOOTBALL.

Possibility that Proceedings May Be Begun to Fix Responsibility for Injuries Received by a Player.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- Proceedings in the Criminal Court of Washington may be a result of the Thanksgiving day football game between the Columbia Athletic Club and Georgetown University, in which quarter back Bahen, of the university, received such spinal injuries that he lies paralyzed and at the point of death. Graduates who are prominent in the local alumni association are discussing the advisability of laying the case before the District attorney. Several persons who witnessed the episode have urged the college faculty to take action against certain Columbia players, and are volunteering to appear as witnesses. They assert that Bahen was evidently assaulted with the intention of injuring him and putting him out of the game. Some say that the Columbian men went into the game with the deliberate intention of compelling the best players of the opposing team to retire early, and talked of their plans in the clubhouse before the game; that Captain Carmody and "Big" Mahoney, the star players of the Georgetown team, were particularly the objects of their attack.

It is not known that a court was ever called upon to draw the line upon what might constitute an assault in a football or other athletic game, and if a test is made of Bahen's case the outcome will be regarded with interest. Football has been in exceedingly bad repute in Washington since Thanksgiving day, and the action of the Georgetown factulty and directors in prohibiting games under the present rule meets with general approval. Bahen is reported no better to-night. He took nourishment yesterday for the first time since the game. The doctors hold out but little hope of his recovery and none that he will not be a

Football Team Disbanded. BALTIMORE, Md. Dec. 6.-The faculty of Mount St. Joseph's College has compelled the disbandment of the football team. Bahen, who was so terribly injured in the Georgetown game Thanksgiving day, was formerly a student at St. Joseph's.

PROBABLY A "FAKE."

An Ohio Story Concerning a Man Who Was Buried and Resurrected.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6 .- A dispatch to the Tribune from Toledo, O., says: A wonderful story comes from Nevada, south of here. Levi Nye, a bachelor, who was buried alive two months ago, after the style of the East India fakirs, has just been resurrected. Names of the witnesses are given and the essential facts are substan-

Another dispatch to the Tribune from Opper Sandusky, O., says: The story from Nevada concerning an alleged scientific test of burying a man alive is not regarded here as worthy of credence. There is man named Levi Nye, but he was not buried two months ago and brought to life again Tuesday for the simple reason that he has been seen every day for the last

Reception to Gov.-Elect Morton. NEW YORK, Dec. 6.-Governor-elect Morton stood for an hour and ten minutes to-night in the theater of the Union League Club. while 2,500 persons passed before him, each of whom he shook by the hand The reception was intended to be a compliment to both Governor-elect Morton and Mayor-elect Strong, but Mr. Strong contracted a cold at the Ohio Society dinner on Tuesday night, which has since become complicated with the gout, and he sent a letter of regret. None of the Hebrew mempers of the committee of seventy, except A. Jacobi, put in an appearance. Gov. McKinley arrived at 11 o'clock, but Recorder-elect Goff, Thomas C. Platt and Thomas B. Reed were not present. At midnight General Porter announced that there would be no speech-making, but Gov. McKinley was called upon to make a short speech at a late hour.

Corbett Says the Fight Will Come Off. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 6.-James J. Corbett when shown the dispatch from Jacksonville, Fla., stating that the City Council had repealed the ordinance permitting ordinance permitting glove contests said that it would have no effect on his coming fight with Fitzsim-"The Duval Athletic Club," said he mons. "The Duval Athletic Club," said ne "has deposited \$5,000 as a guarantee o good faith, and as the members of the club are business men they no doubt knew what they were doing when they put up the money. I do not anucipate any interference on the part of the authorities, and so far as I am concerned I desire to state that I will be in Jacksonville on the day set for the fight."

Dr. Flower Renrested. CHICAGO, Dec. 6 .- Dr. R. C. Flower, the Boston ex-preacher and Christian scientist, who was arrested in Galveston, Tex., recently, charged with securing \$45,000 by unquestionable methods, was again arrested here to-day on a United States warrant. man, of Peoria, and charges the Doctor with conducting a confidence game and obtaining money under false pretenses. Dr. Flower and his secretary, Henry C Mosher, were taken to Peoria late this aftrnoon. The case against Dr. Flower in this city is set for trial to-morrow morning, and he announced his intention of securing bail in Peoria and returning to Chicago in time for the trial.

Bank Teller Arrested. NEW YORK, Dec. 6 .- John R. Tait, until few weeks ago, the paying teller of the Chemical National Bank, was arrested tonight at his home in Mount Kisco, on a United States grand jury indictment, charging him with embezzling \$15,000 of bank's funds. He was taken to the federal building at 8 o'clock and arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields, who set his bail at \$10,000, and his examination for to-morrow moraing. He was unable to give ball, owing to the absence of his attorney, and was taken to Ludlow-street tail for the night.

Alleged Inaccuracies in Returns. SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 6.-In canvass ing the returns of San Petro county for legates to the constitutional convention to-day the Utah commission found some inaccuracies, and decided to make a recount from the ballot-boxes. The chairman of the Republican committee filed a protest, which was overruled. Should the result as formerly announced, be changed by the recount, and all the delegates from the county be given to the Democrats, it might decide the control of the convention in favor of that party.

Suicide of Robert Huston.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6 .- Robert Huston, Joliet Ill., was found dead in his room at the Grand Pacific Hotel this morning. On the bed beside him lay a bottle which contained carbolic acid. Letters which were found on the dead man's person showed that he had at one time been grand treasurer of the Grand Council for Illinois of the American Legion of Honor. Sealed letters addressed to friends were found in the room. Nothing else was found that gave any reason for the suicide.

Disastrous Prairie Fires. FORT WORTH, Tex., Dec. 6.—The Texas Cattle Raisers' Association's headquarters has been advised of the recent occurrence of the most extensive prairie fires that have devastated the Texas Panhandle since Inlian days. Beginning at San Juan, in New Mexico, this side of the Pecos river, the fire swept northwesterly and southeasterly until about 25,000 square miles of land were burned over.

President Cleveland's Henith. NEW YORK, Dec. 6.-Regarding the statement published in the West that President Cleve and is in a precarious condition, Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, his physician, said to-day: "It is rot with a dash between

ing about it.' "Dovie" Comstock Alive. NEW YORK, Dec. 6.-Friends of "Dovie" Comstock say that the report that she was found dead in a cell in the Kansas City jail is untrue. They say that she is living somewhere in Brooklyn and leading cago Board of Trade, committed suicide | a pure life.

each letter. I would not dignify it by talk-

EXAMPLE SET BY AN ARMENIAN WIFE TO HER SISTERS.

Dashed Herself and Babe to Death Rather Than Fall Into the Hands of Turks-Tomult in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Dec. 7 .- A diary of the Armenian massacres is publishedby the Vossische Zeitung. The diary describes women and children taking the places of massacred husbands and brothers in Ggrogo's heroic six days' defense of Andakh against the Turkish siege. The position becoming untenable. Ggrogo decided to leave the defense to the women, self leading his troops on a forage food and ammunition, on Aug. 23. The women defended the position for twenty-four hours, but finally yielded to numbers. They issued from the town with their children and carrying their babies on their backs. Ggrogo's wife finding escape impossible, stepped on a rock and cried: "Sisters, you must choose between falling into the hands of the Turks and forgetting your husbands, homes, religion and honor, or following my example." With these words, holding her baby in her arms, she dashed herself from the rock into the abyss yawning at its base. The other women and children silently followed her example, until the ravine was filled with corpses. The last women who threw themselves down fell unhurt upon the bodies of their companions. The scene struck the enemy with horror. About fifty women and 100 children were taken prisoners and endured torture rather than betray Ggrogo and his brave followers. Ggrogo's heroic wife was called Schakhe, and it is declared that the name deserves to be known throughout Europe.

Did Cleveland Decline? LONDON. Dec. 7.-A Daily News dispatch from Constantinople says that the reports of the Armenian outrages are confirmed from various sources. A Lazzarist priest from Van says in an interview that he has not been able to discover the cause of the massacres at Sassoun. He believed that the ular troops were actual murderers and vioictims numbered 2,000, and that the ators. The dispatch adds that since the Sultan invited President Cleveland to send a delegate with the Armenian commission he has requested Gen. Blunt Pasha to g has requested Gen. Blunt Pasha to go to Bitlis on a similar errand. General Blunt's health, however, prevents him from eccepting the invitation The Advertiser has a dispatch from Constantinople stating that owing to President Cleveland's declining to send a delegate to nquire into the Armenian troubles, Turkey has requested England to nominate a

consul to accompany the Turkish commis-Britain's Embassador Not Satisfied CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 6.-Sir Philip Currie, the British embassador at Constantinople, is dissatisfied with the Porte's statement that the Armenian outrages were only ordinary acts of brigandage. The embassador has made further strong representations to the Porte that Great Britain is aware that the affair partook of the nature of rising on the part of the Armenians owing to the intolerable situation, the absence of security for life and property and the depredations of the Kurds. Sir Philip holds that the official communication was intended as a guide to the commission and to pre-judge the case. The settlement o the difficulty as to the Armenian patriarch with regard to the convocation of the National Assembly to elect a new patriarch is due to the efforts of Sir Philip Currie. It is reported that further disturbances have occurred in the Zeitun district in the moun-

tains of Asia Minor and the Sassoun. British Government Investigating. LONDON, Dec. 6 .- Speaking, to-night, at the dinner of the Eighty Club the Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that the feeling of horror existing by the reports of the Armenian atrocities was fully shared by the government which was seriously considering the sub ject. He added that the government was engaged in active correspondence with a view to obtaining a searching, impartial inquiry into the matter. His position pre-cluded him from going into details at the present moment. He hoped, for the sake of humanity, that the charges would prove hoped, for the sake to have been largely exaggerated. The Earl assured his hearers that the government was deeply sensible of the gravity of

the matter and would not fail to perform Philadelphia Armenians Protest. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.-The Armenlans of this city held a meeting to-night and adopted resolutions condemning the Turkish government for sanctioning the atrocities of Turks and Kurds in their native country. There are about one hundred Armenians in Philadelphia, and fully ninety-five were present. The chairman of the meeting, F. N. Giffendin, was a professor of Marsovian College five years ago. He was feared by the Turkish authorities on account of his mental gifts, and one morning an envoy of the Sultan called and ordered him to leave the country on pain of death. He was not allowed to take his family, and is much exercised over their

present safety. UNPATRIOTIC SOCIALISTS.

Refused to Join in Three Cheers for Emperor William. BERLIN, Dec. 6.- The first session of the Reichstag in the new palace erected for its use was marked by a disorderly scene growing out of the refusal of Socialist members to cheer for the Emperor. The term of office of Herr Von Levetzow, the President of the Reichstag, expired to-day. He made a reminiscent speech, dwelling on the work that had been performed during his incumbency, and at the end of his remarks called for three cheers for the Emperor. All the members, with the exception of six Socialists, including Singer, Liebknecht and Ulrich, sprang to their feet and cheered heartily. Von Levetzow called on the sitting members to rise in honor of the Emperor, but they refused to do so Their refusal led to angry protests from the other members and a great uproar followed. The President declared that the conduct of the Socialists was not in consonance with the tradition of the Germans or the usages of the house. The Socialists resented the attitude of the President. and Liebknecht arose in his seat, his manner being quite threatening. Ulrich also sprang to his feet, and, amid renewed shouts and cries of "Shame!" "Shame!" shook his fist at the other members. When order was restored the election

of the officers of the house was proceeded with. When this had concluded President Von Levetzow expressed his regret that he was unable to punish the disloyal So cialists. Herr Singer thereupon arose and at-tempted to justify the attitude of him-self and his fellow-Socialists. He was repeatedly interrupted, but was understood "We will never be compelled to to sav: cheer for one who recently told the recruits who were taking the service oath that, should circumstance arise, they would be ordered against the will of the peop to shoot their own brothers, fathers and mothers: for he is the one who is now in troducing an anti-revolutionary bill, which is directed against us. To cheer him would be irreconcilable with our honor and dig-

The rest of Singer's words were drowned in a storm of venement protests, which only subsided when Herr Von Levetzow called the speaker to order. The house then opened the debate on a motion to abandon the pending prosecutions of some of the Socialist members. Baron Manteuffel, the Conservative leader, took occasion during the debate to inveigh strongly against the conduct of the Socialist members to-day. The Centrists (Clericals) again introduced the motion for the repeal of the anti-Jesuit laws, which was defeated at the last session. house then adjourned until Tuesday, when the budget will be introduced.

Discontent in Germany. LONDON, Dec. 7 .- The Times's Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the uneasiness and discontent that are prevailing so largely in Germany at present, which account for much of the irritability displayed for aid. There has been a decrease of fully 50 per cent. in the number of cases of this in the domain of foreign politics, have seldom found such a general expression as in time last year.

the press comments on the opening of the Reichstag. There is scarcely a paper but ands fault either with the imperial speech opening the session or the details of the inaugural ceremony. The correspondent adds that the text of the repression bills confirms the summary of those measures published vectories by the Frankfurter published yesterday by the Frankfurter Zeitung. The budget, which will be pre-sented to the Reichstag Tuesday, demands 5,000 marks to meet the expense of attaching agricultural and forestry experts to the embassies at London, Washington, St. Petersburg, Paris and Vienna.

Roman and Greek Churches. ROME, Dec. 6.-A papal decree, which is the outcome of the recent conferences held here, looking to the reunion of the Roman and the Greek churches, appears to-day. It provides that ecclesiastical colleges founded in the East by the papacy, shall be developed in favor of the Eastern church. The rights of the latter church shall be maintained intact. Any Latin priest trying to proselyte among Greek Christians shall be suspended. Roman Catholics, in places where there are no priests of that church, may attend the services held by priests of the Eastern rite without prejudice to their own religion. No more Roman Catholic colleges can be established in the East without papal permission. All members of the Eastern church who reside outside of the Eastern sees, will receive instruction according to the rites of their own church, and those who have embraced Roman Cathone faith, in turn, in the Eastern rites. Finally, the decree announces that the Pope, with monetary as-

sistance of Catholics of all countries, will found colleges and churches in the East. Lukewarm Welcome to Wales. LONDON, Dec. 6 .- For several days past letters have been appearing in the newspapers urging a demonstration to welcome the Prince of Wales back to England as a recognition of his important work in furthering the Franco-Russian entente. For instance, a letter signed "Old General," urged that space should be reserved at the railroad station in order that the Loyal Club might fittingly receive the heir apparent. The Tmes and other newspapers had leaders on the subject, but when the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York arrived here to-day the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, the Duke of Cambridge and a few others composed the throng assembled to greet the Prince. Outside the railroad station, it is true, a large crowd was assembled but the royal travelers were only feebly

Saunderson Hissed. DUBLIN, Dec. 6.-Reginald Saunderson the nephew of Col. Edward J. Saunderson the Orange leader and member of Parliament for North Armagh, was conveyed today from the jail at Armagh to the railroad station there on his way to and London. A large crowd followed the aunting car which carried the prisoner and escort to the station. Saunderson was loudly hissed and appered very dejected and frightened. He did not recover his composure until he was safe within the railroad station. Saunderson is suspected of murdering a wanton woman in London.

New French "Immortal." PARIS, Dec. 6.-Henry Houssaye, the historian and critic, has been elected a member of the Academy. Emile Zola did not obtain a vote. Henry Houssaye was born in Paris, Feb. 24, 1848, and distinguished nimself during the Franco-Prussian war as an officer of voluteers, for which he re-ceived the cross of the Legion of Honor. He has made a specialty of Greek studies, and is a son of A. H. Houssaye, the distinguished French litterateur.

Cable Notes.

The French Senate, by a vote of 246 to has adopted the Madagascar credit of 5,000,000 francs. The London Chronicle has mail advices from Delagoa bay, showing that the son of Mr. McIntosh, the American consul, recently received an ugly gash in the cheek by a sabre stroke of a Portuguese police-McIntosh was subsequently arrested

DUNRAVEN'S NEW YACHT.

and ball was refused. A bitter feeling exists

because of the ill-treatment of British sub-

Gossip About the Bout That Will Contest for the America's Cup.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.-Secrecy is likely

to be maintained as long as possible as to

the actual character of the yacht that will be sent to this country next year for the America's cup, except that at least one of her dimensions will be made public on the receipt of the challenge next week. The lead water line will then be made known. Other matters of interest connected with challengers and defenders have generally leaked out in the past, and are sure to do so this year. It is said by those who are in a position to know that the challenger will be a keel boat, the good windward work of the Valkyrie in the last race of the series of 1893 having demonstrated that a keel boat, properly built and sailed, is the equal of the center-board boat in forereaching. Both Lord Dunraven and Mr. Watson, the designer, were satisfied in that respect. They came to the conclusion, however, that some improvement in sails would be an advantage in the next boat, and when Ratsey has completed his work for the new challenger radical changes in the shape of some of the head sails will be found. Otherwise it is declared that the boat will differ but little from the Britannia or Valkyrie. One of the important features about a racing yacht is the character of the bottom. The narrow torpedo launches with bottoms of aluminium, alloyed with 6 per cent. of copper, have been found to be successful as far as reduction of friction is concerned. This fact has been taken into consideration by Mr. Watson, according to a prominent vachtsman who has been in England lately, and the latter declared to-day that it has been decided to build the challenger of the alloy or another somewhat similar. The other avantage of using aluminium lies not so much in its lightness as in its strength and resistence to corodon. It is said by the aluminium manufacturers that a vessel built of an alloy of aluminium and copper, or, better still, of the new nickel aluminium plates, has the minimum of friction, which is one of the most desirable features for the bottom of a fast yacht. These plates when put on the bottom of a boat have a decided polish, and it is said that experiments have shown that they will not lose their polish for a month, and that the original smoothness can thus be easily restored. Further than this, they can be polished when deemed desirable and made still more slippery. Yachtsmen were discussing the challenge to-day, and all look forward to a busy racing season in 1895. As far as could be learned no syndicates have as yet been formed to build defenders. No one seems to doubt, however, that plenty of them will soon be in the field.

The Dam Would Be Too Low. A practical engineer said to the Journal vesterday, while talking of the proposition made by Dr. H. R. Allen to the Commercial Club, to make White river navigable by the construction of a five-foot dam in the

vicinity of Washington street: "I cannot believe that Dr. Allen was quoted right when he is made to say that a five-foot dam would make the river navigable all the way to Broad Ripple. There is a fall in the river between the Ripple and this city of at least thirty-two feet. It would take a twenty-five-foot dam at least to do what Dr. Allen proposes. A five-foot dam would not back the water much further north than Seventh street.

Peculiar Accident to a Child. Yesterday afternoon two children, aged five and three years, named Greelish, living at No. 7 Minerva street, were playing together. In the romp the five-year-old child fell down and the other fell on it. The elder child screamed with pain and complained of an injury to its thigh. Dr. Eisen-beiss was called and found it had suf-

fered a multiple fracture of the femur. Settlement of Four Countles. Settlements were made yesterday by county treasurers with the Auditor of State as follows: Fayette, \$18,633.94, schools, \$9,876.44; Scott, \$8,211.41, schools, \$4,338.88; Ohio, \$4, 123.72, schools, \$2,450.66; Perry, \$7,539.17, schools, \$4,513.66.

Incorporated Yesterday.

Articles of incorporation were yesterday

filed with the Secretary of State as follows: Excelsior Clay Works, Brazil, capial stock \$15,000; Manhattan Oil Burner Company, Indianapolis, capital stock \$5,000. Few Applications for Aid. Business at the township trustee's office is very dull, as there are few applications

Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U.S. Gov't Report

ABSOLUTELY PURE DIVILIZED BY ONE MAN

A SCOTCHMAN'S WORK AMONG IN-DIANS IN THE FAR NORTHWEST.

Forty Years Ago They Were Drunker Cannibats-Now Their Village Is

an Enlightened Community.

New York Tribune. The civilization of the Indian town of

Metlakhatla, in Alaska, is a monument to the individual efforts of a single lay missionary, William Duncan. For near ly forty years he has lived in the midst of the people whom he has raised from barbarism to Christianity. The improvement in their moral life has been as great as that in their physical surroundings. Although nearly seventy years old, Duncan looks about fifty. In 1857, when he volunteered as a layman to undertake a mission among the Indians, in British Columbia, under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society of Great Britain, he was an employe in a Glasgow commercial house. At that date British Columbia was a great wilderness wholly given up to Indians and the Hudson Bay fur traders. Russia still possessed Alaska, but outside of the stockades of the Russian Fur Company, had scarcely any control over the natives of the southeastern part of the province. The Indians had no other knowledge or examples of civilization than that furnished by the sailors of the occasional British and American trading vessels which carried on traffic with them. Duncan sailed from home in a sailing vessel, by the way of Cape Horn, for Vancouver's Island, then occupied by the chief post of the Hudson Bay Company on that coast. Sir James Douglass, the governor of the company was in charge and the place was garrisoned by a small detachment of British troops. Upon his arrival at the island, and after disclosing his mission. Duncan was gruffly told by his fellowcountryman, the governor, that, if h went among the villages along the coast he would certainly be murdered and eaten by the people. It was true, at a date as late as that, that the Indians of the North Pacific coast were cannibals and indulged occasionally in feasting upon the bodies of their prisoners taken in the wars among themselves. Captives not disposed of in that way were reduced to perpetual slavery, and it is a fact that, as late as 1888, the judicial authorities of Alaska were called upon to release native women and children held in slavery at some of the villages remote from Sitka.

Duncan regarded this warning of Si James Douglass as simply a trick to deter him from pursuing his mission any further, it being then understood there that the opening up of Christian mis sions among the Indians would interfere with the fur trade. The exodus of gold miners into the valleys of the Fraser river and its tributaries did not begin until about two years later. Obstruc tions were placed in his way when he attempted to reach the northwest part of British Columbia, but, in spite of warnings and obstacles, he finally reached Fort Simpson, one of the oldes and most important trading posts in that region. It was here that the peo ple of the Tsimpseau village made their headquarters for months, trading furs and engaging in the most revolting and brutal debauchery while the means of procuring whisky from the post lasted. While the carouse continued no white man belonging to the post dared enter the temporary village of the natives, except at the risk of his life. On the other hand, the Indians themselves when in this condition, were not allowed to enter the stockade. An alley was built wide enough to admit a single savage, which led up to an opening in the stout timber walls of the fort. Through this the furs were passed to the trader inside, and he handed out blankets. whisky or whatever else he had to barknife of his brutal customer.

ter, without danger from the club or THE CURSE OF WHISKY. When Duncan took his view of the camp along the beach it presented horrid spectacle. More than a hundred great black war canoes were drawn out of the water and covered with bark to protect them from the weather. Tents and shelter of various kinds covered with bark, skins, blankets and old sail cloths formed a temporary village, behind the line of canoes amid the black ened stumps of trees that had been cleared away to make room for the fort and the Indian camping grounds. Scattered over the ground, inside and outside of this rude shelter, were hundreds of drunken naked men, women and children, either raving wildly from the effe is of liquor or stupified and paralyzed by it. Standing one day upon the gallery on the inside of the stockade overlooking the Indian camp, he was horrifled to see a mob of drunken men and women pulling an old female slave along the beach to a camp fire, where, in spite of her piteons cries and pleadings, s'e was cruel laughtered. Her body was feasted by these brutes in human shape.

T's yas enough in itself o cause an ordinary man to pause in his purpose to go among such a people as a missionary. The hope that by his efforts all this might eventually be changed only nerved Duncan to still greater resolution. By holding up some silver pieces, one lay, in the sight of an Indian boy, he injuced him to come within the seckade. From this boy he soon learned many of the most important and useful words of the Tsimoseau language; and finally, he sent out a message to the Indians, saying that he would like to go with them to their permanent village, twenty or thirty miles further up the coast. The boy also told his friends in camp that the strange white man in the fort had a new God, about whom he wanted to tell them. This excited the curiosity of most of the principal men in the camp, but angered many of the

When their means of trading further for whisky were exhausted they started home, allowing Duncan to go with them. When they reached the village now known as Old Metlakhtla, by the seaside, the majority of the older people were anxious that he should establish a school, so that they might acquire some of the white man's ways. By June, 1858, a log school house was built and a school opened, with twenty-five children and a number of adults as pupils. The conservative element in the village, who were opposed to abandoning the old habits, sought in every way to obstruct the change, and finally resolved that the most effective way to deal with the problem was to kill Duncan. An old man, named Legaic, was at the head of this faction, and hated Duncan, because through his influence the people were losing their interest in sorcery and their confidence in their shamans, or medicine men. One day, in the midst of his pupils, Duncan momentarily caught a glimpse of a savage brute with a club raised over his head, but before | study of those interested in that work.

he could turn to protect himself a friendly hand from behind had struck down the savage and saved his white

civilize these people by teaching them

friend's life. A GRADUAL IMPROVEMENT. Mr. Duncan's policy was to attempt to

cleanliness in person and habitation, showing them how to build better and more comfortable houses; by patiently teaching them how to provide better clothing and food, and in a thousand ways, as opportunity presented itself, by implanting civilized ideas. He showed them, too, how they might be self-supporting and no longer dependent upon the trading posts and trading ships. As he says himself, he taught the importance of soap on every possible occasion. He did not, however, neglect moral teaching, but little of technical and theological Christianity was imparted to them. He warmly enlisted them in the cause of personal temperance, and on all occasions led them to believe that he was their sincere friend, and was seeking no personal advantage in the changes that he was bringing about. While in the lapse of years these once brutal savages have been gradually and permanently led

from barbarism, and not only believe in

out practice the Christian virtues, he

has never consented that the rites of

be administered to his people. With all

paptism and the holy sacrament should

their advancement he has never believed that they yet fully understand the real meaning of those Christian mysteries. Between 1858 and 1886 all the old habits f the people were obliterated. They had comfortable houses, neatly kept. A sawmill and planing-mill had been erected, and the men were industriously engaged in fishing for salmon or in the mon canneries along the coast. A store provided with all that was necessary for their comfort was maintained and carried on by themselves. They had a church of their own building, and a school house which all the children at-tended. No intoxicating liquors were olerated in or near the village and the nhabitants themselves were the most active and vigilant in preventing liquor

smugglers from reaching the village. A tragic period, however, arrived in the history of the Tsimpseau people. The church authorities in the Dominion in the early part of 1887 endeavored to bring the village and its people under ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and the civil authorities sought to impose an Indian agent upon them and to constitute the village and is surroundings an Indian reservation. The effort was also made to limit their control of their own lands. This was the signal for revolt. The people had improved firearms for their nunting purposes, and, at a public meeting presided over by Duncan, they resolved to die rather than submit to any

such arbitrary action. Duncan made several journeys to Victoria in the endeavor to induce the authorities there to secure the revocation of the threatening orders, but his missions resulted in total failure. Military force was assembled to carry out the decree. The Indians were as resolute as their adversaries, but realizing that they were no match in a military sense, for the whole power of the Dominion of Canada, backed by Great Britain, they resolved to flee, rather than fight. Thirtymiles away, across the American border, in Alaska, was an unsettled, mountainous, densely timbered island to which they decided to go as a place of refuge. And so one dark, cloudy, rainy night in August, 1887, they packed into their canoes all that they could thus stow away, including the doors and windows of their houses, and left their old home. A new village was built in the virgin forest, on the beach of Annette Island. within the jurisdiction of the United States. Only about one hundred out of the thousand preferred to remain at the

old village in British Columbia. RECOGNIZED BY CONGRESS. The site of the new settlement was covered with rocks and a dense forest. Immediately upon reaching the spot and providing temporary shelter in the woods for his people, Duncan went to Washington and, laying the case before the President and the Secretary of the Interior, received permission for these alien people to construct a permanent village on the spot they had chosen. In 1891 Congress passed an act making the whole of Annette Island a reservation for the people of New Metlakhtla and excluding white men from hunting in its forests or fishing in its waters to the

In one year from the date of their exodus from old Metlakhatla the Indians had thoroughly re-established themselves. The forests had been cleared for a town site. Houses as good and as comfortable as the ones they had left in British Columbia had been erected. A large school house had been built, and was used also for religious purposes, until a new church, well under way, could be completed. Some kind person in the States had forwarded a fine cottage organ for the church to replace the one abondoned in the old village. A new sawmill and a factory for the manufacture of lumber and salmon-packing cases were in operation and the inhabitants were enjoying their new home with little feeling of regret for the old

detriment of those natives.

Since then these people have made still greater progress in the development of their new village. Their church has been completed; and an attempt has been made to modify and improve their food supply by such kinds of gardening on Annette Island as the unfavorable climate and the roughness and peculiarity of the soil will permit. The Tsimseaus have an ear for music and a large band has been organized under a competent instructor.

Duncan has prepared a system of school books entirely suited to the capacity of the Indians. He has peculiar and original ideas in regard to such books. He believes that the primary ones, as usually prepared for white children, are too trivial for his people. One illustration in regard to this will be sufficient. They expect to derive knowledge from the books of the white man-to learn something that they did not know before. They simply laugh at books that tell them that a "dog has a tail," or that "he walks or runs on four legs," because that is nothing new. Since their removal to the American side of the boundary accidental fire destroyed their mill, but through the energy and perseverance of Duncan It has been rebuilt. In summer many of the men and women go to the hop fields of Washington to work, and, as many

of the men are good carpenters and

builders, they find employment at their

trades in the cities of Puget Sound, re-

turning home at the end of the season to spend the winter wih their families. Nowithstanding his success in civilizing these people, the future, after he is gone, is constantly a source of serious anxiety to Duncan. Whether his mantle will fall upon the shoulders of any one capable of taking up the work where he will be compelled to lay it down, has given him many a thought. Whether these people thus steadily and surely led from barbarism to civilization wil be able, unaided by him, or one like him in zeal and ability, to preserve the existing status, and to develop still further in the right direction, is the most perplexing problem to him as he nears the end of his own personal work. New Metlakhtia is an object lesson in civilizing indians that will repay the careful